

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES  
FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF ALABAMA  
NORTHERN DIVISION

EVAN DOSS, JR., )  
Petitioner, )  
v. ) CIVIL ACTION NO. 2:05-CV-111-ID  
SCOTT MIDDLEBROOKS, et al., )  
Respondent. )

**RECOMMENDATION OF THE MAGISTRATE JUDGE**

This cause of action is before the court on a 28 U.S.C. § 2241 petition for habeas corpus relief filed by Evan Doss, Jr. [“Doss”], a federal inmate formerly confined at the Maxwell Federal Prison Camp, on February 8, 2005. In this petition, Doss sought to compel the Bureau of Prisons to release him to a Community Confinement Center (“CCC”) for service of the last six months of his prison term.<sup>1</sup> Specifically, Doss requested that service of the last six months of his sentence be carried out at a community based facility pursuant to the Bureau of Prisons’ policy governing CCC placement as such policy existed prior to December 16, 2002.

**DISCUSSION**

Courts do not sit to render advisory opinions. *North Carolina v. Rice*, 404 U. S. 244,

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<sup>1</sup>At the time Doss filed the instant petition, he was incarcerated at the Maxwell Federal Prison Camp located in Montgomery, Alabama. However, this court recently determined that Doss obtained his release from the custody of the Federal Bureau of Prisons on June 3, 2005.

246 (1971). An actual controversy must exist at all times when the case is pending. *Steffel v. Thompson*, 415 U. S. 452, 459 n.10 (1974). In a case such as this where the only relief requested is injunctive in nature, it is possible for events subsequent to the filing of the complaint to make the matter moot. *National Black Police Assoc. v. District of Columbia*, 108 F.3d 346, 350 (D.C. Cir. 1997) (change in statute); *Williams v. Griffin*, 952 F.2d 820, 823 (4<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1991) (transfer of prisoner); *Tawwab v. Metz* 554 F.2d 22, 23 (2<sup>nd</sup> Cir. 1977) (change in policy).

A claim becomes moot when the controversy between the parties is no longer alive because one party has no further concern in the outcome. *Weinstein v. Bradford*, 423 U.S. 147 (1975). Article III of the United States Constitution confers jurisdiction on the district courts to hear and determine “cases” or “controversies.” Federal courts are not permitted to rule upon questions which are hypothetical in nature or which do not affect the rights of the parties in the case before the court. *Lewis v. Continental Bank Corp.*, 494 US. 472, 477 (1990). Furthermore,”[t]his case-or-controversy requirement subsists through all stages of federal judicial proceedings, trial and appellate . . . [I]t is not enough that a dispute was very much alive when the suit was filed.” *Id.*

In *Saladin v. Milledgeville*, 812 F.2d 687, 693 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1987), the court determined:

A case is moot when the issues presented are no longer “live” or the parties lack a legally cognizable interest in the outcome of the litigation, such as where there is no reasonable expectation that the violation will occur again or where interim relief or events have eradicated the effects of the alleged violation.

(citations omitted).

The petitioner's ultimate objective in filing this civil action was to gain confinement in a community based facility for service of the last six months of his prison term. Since Doss has been released from this term of incarceration, there is no longer a case or controversy to litigate and this case is subject to dismissal as moot. *United States ex rel. Graham v. United States Parole Commission*, 732 F2d 849, 850 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1984); *see also Bailey v. Southerland*, 821 F.2d 277, 278-79 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1987) (*citing Graham*).

## CONCLUSION

Accordingly, it is the RECOMMENDATION of the Magistrate Judge that the instant 28 U.S.C. § 2241 petition for habeas relief be dismissed as moot since a more favorable decision on the merits would not entitle the petitioner to any additional relief. It is further ORDERED that on or before September 8, 2006 the parties may file objections to the Recommendation. Any objections filed must specifically identify the findings in the Magistrate Judge's Recommendation to which the party is objecting. Frivolous, conclusive or general objections will not be considered by the District Court. The parties are advised that this Recommendation is not a final order of the court and, therefore, it is not appealable.

Failure to file written objections to the proposed findings and advisements in the Magistrate Judge's Recommendation shall bar the party from a de novo determination by the District Court of issues covered in the Recommendation and shall bar the party from attacking on appeal factual findings in the Recommendation accepted or adopted by the District Court except upon grounds of plain error or manifest injustice. *Nettles v.*

*Wainwright*, 677 F.2d 404 (5th Cir. 1982). *See Stein v. Reynolds Securities, Inc.*, 667 F.2d 33 (11th Cir. 1982). *See also Bonner v. City of Prichard*, 661 F.2d 1206 (11th Cir. 1981, *en banc*), adopting as binding precedent all of the decisions of the former Fifth Circuit handed down prior to the close of business on September 30, 1981.

Done this 25th day of August, 2006.

/s/ Vanzetta Penn McPherson  
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE